7: Gulick E-5 (1952) 1955 ME1 Lebanon ME1

usually in a row of three rounded or pointed arches. These were evidently the dwellings of people of some affluence, although no stories were related about this. The houses are evidently eighty to ninety years old.

The second house-type is the tile-roof style which was typical of the period 1890 to 1914. It was stated that all the tile-roof houses in the village were built with funds earned by emigrants in, or returned from, America. By and large, this is probably true. For Lebanon as a whole, Thoumin (1936, p. 295) makes the same statement. Weulersse (1946, p. 238) points out that this style of house, which is very common in Lebanon, is a symbol of prestige and wealth. Février (1949a, p. 163), commenting on this statement, says that actually this is no longer true, for now it is the even more European-style villa (*filla*) which the rich and influential build for themselves—not in ordinary villages, but in the luxurious suburbs and mountain resorts. At any rate, the tile-roof house, in Munṣif as elsewhere, is one of the earliest and most conspicuous items in the process of material acculturation. The tiles are flat and grooved, mostly made in France—rather different from the semi-cylindrical Spanish and Italian tiles.

A map in Thoumin (1936, p. 220) indicates that Munṣif is an area of relatively high frequency of tile roofs. Somewhat less than a third of the village's houses now have them.

There are two subtypes of the tile-roof house. The first is very like the old-style house in that it has only one room above, and a storage room or stable below. The major differences are the roof style, the fact that the masonry courses tend to be more even and are frequently wet-laid and the fact that there are more windows, mostly still unglazed.

The second subtype of the tile roof house is more elaborate. The triple arch, in glazed windows—which sometimes have some panes of colored glass—or in arcades, is a conspicuous feature of these houses. There is usually an ornamental cornice just below the roof, and just below the cornice there frequently are small round windows. These appear high up on the interior walls, which are often as much as twenty feet high, from floor to ceiling. The ornamental windows are invariably glazed, and others usually are. The panes of a window are set in double, wooden casements which open inward. In addition, there are solid wooden shutters outside. The doors and shutters of houses of all types usually have simple rectangular panels, and the doors have big iron locks with keys to match them in size. Some of the large tile-roof houses, however, have rather elaborate doors, somewhat baroque in style.

The interior floor plan of the large tile-roof house consists essentially of a large central salon (*maq'ad*—"seat") off which open perhaps two rooms on each side. The ornamental windows occupy a third wall of the *maq'ad*, with the front door in the opposite, fourth, wall. Assuming that this idealized pattern forms a rectangular plan, we can add that it is often modified into a shallow U-shape by building additional rooms on either side of the front door. The kitchen very often

7: Gulick E-5 (1952) 1955 ME1 Lebanon ME1

still rise with the sun, although they go to bed after dark. On the whole, there is no specific horological time for meals. However, the village schools operate on a definite time schedule, and this affects quite a large proportion of the resident population—the teachers and their families, the children, and their mothers who prepare their lunches. Of course, those who are, or have been, working in the city, are quite thoroughly conditioned to clock-schedules A good deal of apparently unnecessary reference to and synchronization of watches was observed in the village. On the whole, however, it can be said that future plans which involve exact hours are made and fulfilled in a casual manner. Perhaps a valid generalization would be that the average individual regards his watch as a symbol of prosperity, an instrument, on occasion, of practical value, and an interesting toy—all in about equal measure.

Combs, toilet soap, safety and straight razors, shaving lotion, etc. (all of European or American manufacture) are universally distributed. Some people have and use toothbrushes. The women do not appear to use cosmetics to any great extent.

A variety of containers have already been described, but several more must be added. The rectangular five-gallon gasoline can, with its top cut out and fitted with a wooden handle, is widely used for carrying water cement and other bulk materials. Various sizes of coiled baskets, cylindrical with large handles over the top, are used for carrying food. Large, flat wicker tray are used for carrying such things as bread and laundry and for the display of vgetables in the stores. Formerly, silk worm coccoons were set out on them.

Carpenter's and mason's tools—hammers, saws planes, levels, drills, screwdrivers, chisels, and trowels—appear to be the same inform as they are in the West. Probably most of the items now used are western-made, but most of the forms are very old in the Middle East.

Agricultural tools are conservative and of very ancient form. There are no horses in the village (the Arabs use them for riding other than for traction), and the ox is the chief draft animal. The plow consists of a wooden shaft (in several segments) to which a round iron spike is set at an gle. The thresher is a heavy sledge into whose bottom sharp volcanic stones (from the Akkar) are set. (See Thoumin, 1936, pp. 134-36, for illustrations.) Grain is winnowed by tossing it up into the air with a rather crude fork made entirely of wood. Small saws and hand-clippers (the only recent foreign element in the kit) are used for pruning. The last item is an iron spade, which is, if possible, manipulated by two or three men. One man grasps the handle and shaft in the usual manner, and, in effect, pushes the spade. One or two other men pull the spade by means of cords attached to the shaft just above the shoulders of the blade.

The traditional means of communication were donkeys, horses, and human backs and legs, traveling over rough stone paths. To this, can be added a consma-

7: Gulick E-5 (1952) 1955 ME1 Lebanon ME1

who worked in the city over where they would send their children to school, back in the village or in the city.

Another young adult was completely explicit in his expression of preference for the material and mechanical conveniences of city life which are not available in the village. The scorn for manual labor on the part of Western-educated Arabs has been noted by other students, and is clearly in evidence. In Beirut, for example, Arabs of the most modest means employ a housemaid if they possibly can. This "effendi-complex" is symbolized by many men by a practice whose resemblance in both form and meaning to a proverbial Chinese one is really quite striking—the nails of the little fingers are allowed to grow conspicuously long. This practice is not followed by everyone, but it is very common.

NATIONALISM AND XENOPHOBIA

The rise of nationalism in the Middle East, especially since 1918, is a much written upon topic, full details of which cannot and need not be given here. But we are concerned with the way in which the rise of nationalism has affected the Lebanese village in general, Munqif in particular. Tannous sums the matter up in the following words:

> Perhaps the most potent factor for change in the village at present is its politico-national awakening. This factor carries with it great possibilities for rural development, as well as grave dangers for its way of life. *National consciousness at present permeates rural life in Lebanon* [our italics]. At the same time, practically every village community has been actively reached by one or more of several political ideologies. *Rural people have begun to identify themselves with greater national and international entities* [our italics]. (Tannous, 1949, p. 162.)

The penetration of nationalistic sentiments into villages such as Munqif would, of course, have been impossible without modern techniques of communication, particularly the press and radio. Rapid surface transportation also has drastically reduced the number and extent of isolated communities. And nationalism itself is a consequence of, and a reaction to, the culture contact situation. (Cf. Schorger, 1952a, p. 31.)

As has been pointed out, the public school curriculum includes regular exhortations in the interests of patriotism, national pride and unity. Small national flags are frequently seen displayed in such unconventional places as automobiles and buses. The national emblem (a cedar tree with triangular foliage and a thick, short trunk) is often seen, in Munqif and elsewhere, scrawled on walls. It is by no means true, however, that national loyalty has replaced local loyalties in the manner, for example, of modern Japanese villages (cf. Embree, 1939, p. 302). In terms of the in-group analysis in this chapter, the nation has become, for the individual villager, the fifth in the series of in-groups which engage his feelings of loyalty and identification.

9:Lebanon G-5 (1952)1953 MEI Lebanon MEI

Physical Description of Area.

361 132 184 241 The coastal plain in the Kasmie area is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea on the west and the Lebanon range on the east. The climate is Mediterranean with dry summers, nearly all of the rain falling between October and May. The soil is chiefly a heavy clay. Much of this coastal area is suitable for irrigation. While some of the land is rocky and in the United States would not be used for farm land, nearly all land capable of cultivation has been brought under the plow. The steeper slopes are protected from serious erosion by rock wall terraces. The climate is favorable to the growth of temperate and sub-tropical crops. Citrus fruits, bananas, vegetables, and cereal crops are found in abundance.

361 491 487 494 The major markets for the products of the five villages are Beirut and Saida. All of the project and control villages are linked to the Tyre-Saida-Beirut main coastal road by gravel surfaced roads except for Loubya and Sakaakiyah, which are dependent upon trails. In no case is the dei'ah more than two miles from the main road. The traffic on this road is heavy and trucks and buses are frequently available for taking products to Saida or Beirut. These towns are 12 and 42 miles respectively distant from 'Adloun, the most southerly village.

Village Government.

622 623 471 555 The five villages included in the Kasmie Rural Improvement Project have a similar form of local government. Each village has a mukhtar (mayor) who is elected in a more-or-less democratic manner. In each village there is also a board of aldermen or village elders. This board is also elected to office and it consists of from two to six members. The mukhtar is generally the largest landowner or operator and one of the wealthiest men in the village. The aldermen as well are among the more well-to-do villagers. However, the concept of wealth is relative. Often the holdings owned by local villagers may be large in comparison with others in their own community, but small indeed when compared to the size of holdings in the village controlled by persons living outside the village. The common fellah does not enjoy representation by his peers in this area, whether he has such aspirations is not known.

124* Respondents were asked a series of questions to get the amounts of individual expenditures in various categories. It was presumed that people would find difficulty in remembering the details of their household budgets. Further it was felt that for each category of expenditure there is a different memory span. The final decision was to ask for details for differing lengths of time. The length of time for each category of expenditure was arrived at as the best guess of the project supervisors.

It was fully realised that this technique of estimating household expenditures from a single contact with the family is not good methodology. However, the method of recurrent visits was out of the question because of the cost, and asking people to keep accounts was equally untenable for various reasons. Among these are the fact that many people are illiterate. It must be remembered that the budget items in the schedule are only part of the survey. A full scale budget study is a large project in itself. The procedure of the project is justifiable merely on grounds of expediency and because nothing of its kind exists. Nevertheless the internal consistency of the results led us to believe that the data are far better than sheer guess.

9.2 Furniture expenditures in year previous to interview, Table 123

556 Furniture expenditures were thought to be sufficiently rare to be remembered over the course of a year. The modal expenditure is probably between twenty-six and fifty Lebanese pounds per year for those who bought any furniture. The mean, heavily influenced by upper

p. 25 (8)

556 bracket spending, is two hundred and fifty-six pounds. Over eighty percent of the sample claimed not to have bought any furniture. The total estimated yearly expenditure for the population is 12,800,000 L.L.

9.3 Yearly rental cost (actual or imputed). Table 124

556 #27 Rental cost was another category which the project directors felt was likely to be known per year. A total of 1,000,000 L.L. was paid in rent by the people surveyed which led to our estimate of 46,534,000 L.L. as the total rental payment for the year by the population of Beirut, or a per family expenditure of 928 L.L. The modal expenditure, however, is quite low at about 200 L.L. per year. It should be remembered that rent control has been in operation for over thirteen years.

9.4 Cost of water b/f in your premises to interview. Table 125

556 Water expenditures for those whose water cost was not included in the rent amounted to an estimated yearly total of 754,000 L.L. The amount spent for water by the landlords of the thirteen percent whose water costs were included in the rent are probably substantially higher than the average for those tenants who pay the company directly. A plurality of residents (28%) buy water by the quarter-cubic-meter per-day per apartment. The maximum of a full cubic meter was relatively infrequent (3 %), but the unmetered apartments are apt to be newer and upper class and to have a greater usage of water. This amount is therefore unknown.

p. 25 (c)

9.5 Total taxes (other than income and excise) in year previous to interview. Table 126

LCI

Respondents were asked what taxes they had paid other than income and excise taxes. Income tax returns are available to the government and were not thought worthwhile to include. Excise taxes are too hidden for respondents to know well enough. Thus the returns are primarily for rent taxes.

The estimate of the total population taxes from the sample runs to about 195,000 L.L. This is probably an underestimate. At any rate the project has no confidence in the figures due to the vagueness of the area covered in the question and the interviewing hazards inherent in the subject of taxes.

9.6 Cost of clothing purchased in month previous to interview. Table 127

SBL

Respondents were asked the amount of clothing purchased in the preceding month. Both item and cost were recorded as a check. The estimate of total population expenditure per family on clothing per year is 34,334,000 L.L. or 603 L.L. per family. However, the income is distorted by the heavy incidence of purchases in the over 300 L.L. per month category which constitutes only four percent of the total sample expenditure and is probably mainly for the prosperous classes. Forty-four percent made no purchases at all.

9.7 Family expenditures on transportation in month previous to interview. Table 128

Transportation expenses amounted to an estimated total for the population per year of 10,428,000 L.L. Seventeen percent spent no money on transportation, while for those who did spend money on transportation the modal group was under 5 L.L. per month. The mean, distorted by those spending nothing, is L.L. 28.

p. 26(A)

9.8 Miscellaneous monthly expenditures

556

other than food and household supplies in month previous to interview. Table 120

Miscellaneous monthly expenditures amounted to an estimated total of 2,905,000 L.L. which per year would be 34,860,000 L.L. for the population. This item was restricted to expenditures which have roughly a monthly recurrence.

9.9 Expenditures on recreation in month previous to interview. Table 130

Total expenditures on recreation for Beirut for one year was estimated at 18,732,000 L.L. Respondents were asked their expenditures for the month previous to the interview and estimates were derived for the year. Not two-thirds (66 %) spent nothing and the highest incidence of spending was five pounds or less (15 %). However, one quarter (27 %) of the expenditures was made by those who could afford to spend over 200 L.L. on a week's recreation.

9.10 Incidence of illness in household in month previous to interview. Table 131

To find the cost of medical care, the incidence of illness for the month previous to the interview was investigated. It was found that there were some thought to be sufficiently serious as to require medical care in seventy-one per-cent of the cases.

9.11 Cost of medical care in month previous to interview. Table 132

Costs were found to be 3,720,000 L.L. per month for the population which was raised to 44,832,000 L.L. per year. Since the largest incidence of illness coincided with the month in which most interviewing was done, it is believed that this is not an underestimate.

9.12 Miscellaneous expenditures in week previous to interview. Table 133

Miscellaneous weekly expenditures not otherwise specified amounted to an estimated

p. 24 (B)

£35

[illegible] L.L. per year for the population. These are to be distinguished from the annual income monthly expenditures. They are either non-recurring, or recurring on a monthly basis.

9.33 Cost of food on day previous to interview, Table 136

Food purchases were asked on the basis of food purchased on the day previous to the interview and raised to estimate the yearly expenditure. The decision was made to ask for only one day's expenditure rather than get the distortions of memory. On the whole the figure accords with intuition. The daily expenditure of 5.7 L.L. seems fair enough on a mean family expenditure of 2,000 L.L. per year. The modal expenditure of 1.51 L.L. per family per day (26 % of the cases) seems real. The grand total estimated expenditure per year for food was [illegible]

9.34 Total annual family household expenditure, Table 138

Total expenditures of respondents for the household for the year were figured in the post office from the individual item expenditures reported in the schedules.

p. 47 (A)

The total estimate was [illegible] L.L. per year for the population. This amounts to a mean household expenditure of [illegible] L.L. per year. This compares with the mean household income of [illegible] L.L. The average savings per household amounts to [illegible] L.L. making a discrepancy to our figures of [illegible] L.L.

9.11 Indebtedness, amounts, type and reasons for indebtedness, Tables 136, 137, 138, and 139

Respondents were questioned as to their debts. An estimate of the total population indebtedness was made from the sample and came to [illegible] L.L. of which twenty percent of those responding is in amounts over [illegible] L.L. per family. Almost one half (45 %) of the sample admitted to being in debt. Of these fourteen percent were unwilling to name the amount.

Over nine tenths (90 %) were private debts. It is believed that these are primarily family loans.

[illegible] were due to lack of sufficient income in almost three out of five cases (58 %). An additional fifth (20 %) were accounted for by investment or other business reasons, while the only other significant private reason was health (10 %).

Ch Churchill 1-4 (1918) 1954 1421 Lebanon 1421

556 Table 125

Furniture Expenditures in Year Previous to Interview

Furniture expenditures	Number	Percent
Total	1844	100.00
Under 25 LL.	19	1.03
25 – 50	21	1.14
51 – 75	19	1.03
76 – 100	19	1.03
101 – 200	39	2.11
201 – 300	34	1.84
301 – 400	32	1.74
401 – 500	17	0.92
501 – 750	22	1.19
751 – 1000	25	1.36
1001 – 1500	42	2.28
1501 – 2000	18	0.98
2001 – 3000	43	2.33
Over 3000	16	0.87
None	1406	76.26
No answer	12	0.65

[illegible]

p. 61 (A)

SSL #27

Table 124

Yearly Rental Cost (Actual or Imputed)

Rental	Number	Percent
Total	1851	100.00
Less than 100 LL.	74	4.00
101 — 200	202	10.91
201 — 300	233	12.59
301 — 400	133	7.19
401 — 500	169	9.13
501 — 750	243	13.13
751 — 1000	224	12.10
1001 — 1500	262	14.16
1501 — 2000	104	5.62
2001 — 2500	55	2.97
2501 — 3000	48	2.59
3001 — 3500	21	1.14
3501 — 4000	20	1.08
4001 — 4500	4	0.22
4501 — 5000	11	0.59
5001 — 5500	1	0.05
5501 — 6000	6	0.32
6001 — 6500	9	0.49
6501 — 7000	1	0.05
7001 — 7500	—	—
[illegible]	—	—
8001 — 8500	—	—
8501 — 9000	—	—
9001 — 9500	—	—
9501 — 10000	1	.05
10001 — 10500	2	.11
10501 — 11000	—	—
11001 — 11500	—	—
11501 — 12000	—	—
12001 — 12500	—	—
12501 — 13000	—	—
13001 — 13500	—	—
13501 — 14000	—	—
14001 — 14500	—	—
14501 — 15000	—	—
15001 — 15500	1	.05
No answer	27	1.46

$\sigma_{\bar{x}} = 25.3$
$\sigma = .027$

P 41(a)

Table 125

556

Cost of Water Bill in Year Previous to Interview

Cost	Number	Percent
Total	1830	100.00
None	143	7.78
13	710	38.61
26	391	21.26
39	22	1.20
52	57	3.10
Over 52	16	0.87
Up to 25	135	7.33
26 – 50	68	3.70
51 – 100	50	2.72
Included in rent	236	12.83
Don't know	11	0.60

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = .388
v = .009

p. 4(c)

Table 126

Total Taxes Other than Income and Excise in Year Previous to Interview

Taxes	Number	Percent
Total	1851	
None	1148	100.00
1 — 50	291	41.40
51 — 100	180	25.61
101 — 150	63	8.96
151 — 200	42	5.98
201 — 250	24	3.41
251 — 300	24	3.41
301 — 400	24	3.41
401 — 500	17	2.42
501 — 750	14	1.99
751 — 1000	8	1.14
1001 — 2000	11	1.56
2001 — 3000	4	0.57
Over 3000	1	0.14

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = 5.637
v = .082

Table 127

Cost of Clothing Purchased in Month Previous to Interview

Cost of clothing	Number	Percent
Total	1838	100.00
Under 5 LL.	13	0.71
Over 5 — 10	39	2.12
Over 10 — 20	74	4.03
Over 20 — 30	80	4.35
Over 30 — 40	54	2.94
Over 40 — 50	62	3.37
Over 50 — 100	164	8.92
Over 100 — 150	74	4.03
Over 150 — 200	67	3.65
Over 200 — 250	41	2.23
Over 250 — 300	31	1.69
Over 300	102	5.55
None	1013	55.11
No answer	24	1.30

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = 3.637
v = .052

p. 62 (A)

10: Churchill 6-6 (1939) 1664 MFI Lebanon MFI

Table 128

Family Expenditure on Transportation in Month Previous to Interview

Expenditure	Number	Percent
Total	1785	100.00
Under 5 L.L.	390	21.85
6 – 10	337	18.88
11 – 15	107	5.99
16 – 20	114	6.39
21 – 25	82	4.59
26 – 30	106	5.94
31 – 35	31	1.74
36 – 40	33	1.85
41 – 45	16	0.90
46 – 50	52	2.91
51 – 75	53	2.97
76 – 100	47	2.63
101 – 200	68	3.81
201 – 300	20	1.12
301 – 400	8	0.45
Over 400	12	0.67
None	309	17.31

$\sigma_{\bar{y}} = 1.500$
$v = .855$

Table 129

Miscellaneous Monthly Expenditures Other than Food and Household Supplies in Month Previous to Interview

Monthly expenditures	Number	Percent
Total	1838	100.00
0 – 10 L.L.	176	9.58
11 – 20	348	18.93
21 – 30	305	16.59
31 – 40	231	12.57
41 – 50	147	8.00
51 – 75	213	11.59
76 – 100	111	6.04
101 – 150	94	5.12
151 – 200	53	2.88
201 – 300	35	1.90
301 – 400	19	1.03
401 – 500	13	0.71
Over 500	16	0.87
None	64	3.48
No answer	13	0.71

$\sigma_{\bar{y}} = 2.160$
$v = .837$

p. 62(a)

13: Chapbill 4-6 (1960) 1964 MEI Lebanon MEI

Table 150

Expenditures on Recreation in Month Previous to Interview

Expenditures	Number	Percent
Total	1886	100.00
0 – 5	241	12.79
6 – 10	146	7.74
11 – 15	50	2.65
16 – 20	43	2.28
21 – 25	40	2.12
26 – 50	66	3.50
51 – 75	17	0.90
76 – 100	18	0.95
101 – 150	2	0.10
151 – 200	3	0.16
Over 200	7	0.37
None	1253	66.44

eq = .703
v = .114

Table 151

Incidence of Illness in Household in Month Previous to Interview

No. of persons ill	Number	Percent
Total	1852	100.00
One	403	21.76
Two	93	5.02
Three	21	1.13
Four	9	0.49
Five	6	0.32
More than five	3	0.16
None	1317	71.12

eq = .018
v = .045

10: Churchill 6-6 (1958) 1964 MFI Library MFI

p 62 (A)

Table 132

Cost of Medical Care in Month Previous to Interview

Cost of medical care	Number	Percent
Total	1865	100.00
Less than 10 LL.	104	5.57
11 – 20	95	5.09
21 – 30	77	4.13
31 – 40	39	2.09
41 – 50	52	2.79
51 – 100	99	5.31
Over 100	117	6.32
None	1282	68.70

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = 3.977
σ = .832

Table 133

Miscellaneous Expenditures in Week Previous to Interview

Expenditures	Number	Percent
Total	1860	100.00
0 – 25	270	14.38
26 – 50	26	1.38
51 – 75	15	0.80
76 – 100	10	0.53
101 – 150	11	0.59
151 – 200	12	0.64
201 – 300	8	0.43
301 – 400	4	0.21
401 – 500	3	0.16
Over 500	1	0.05
None	1520	80.85

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = .548
σ = .387

p. 43(0)

556

Table 154

Cost of Food on Day Previous to Interview

Cost of food	Number	Percent
Total	1851	100.00
Under 1 L.L.	97	5.24
1 – 2	252	13.62
Over 2 – 3	233	12.59
Over 3 – 4	236	12.75
Over 4 – 5	216	11.67
Over 5 – 6	137	7.40
Over 6 – 7	97	5.24
Over 7 – 8	98	5.30
Over 8 – 9	57	3.08
Over 9 – 10	85	4.59
Over 10 – 15	108	5.83
Over 15 – 20	37	2.00
Over 20 – 25	17	0.92
Over 25 – 50	26	1.40
Over 50 – 100	2	0.11
Over 100	1	0.05
No answer	152	8.21

$\sigma_{\bar{x}}$ = .165
σ = .820

p. 44 (A)

Table 135

558

Total Annual Family Expenditure

Expenditures	Number	Percent
Total	1548	100.00
501 – 600	41	2.22
601 – 700	26	1.41
701 – 800	25	1.35
801 – 900	24	1.30
901 – 1000	33	1.79
1001 – 1100	17	0.92
1101 – 1200	32	1.73
1201 – 1300	30	1.62
1301 – 1400	32	1.73
1401 – 1500	22	1.19
1501 – 1600	29	1.57
1601 – 1700	32	1.73
1701 – 1800	31	1.68
1801 – 1900	42	2.27
1901 – 2000	31	1.69
2001 – 2500	122	6.35
2501 – 3000	141	7.62
3001 – 3500	133	7.25
3501 – 4000	101	5.48
4001 – 5000	191	10.01
5001 – 7500	203	10.96
7501 – 10000	95	5.71
10001 – 15000	121	6.28
15001 – 20000	71	4.05
20001 – 30000	35	2.02
30001 – 40000	11	0.87
40001 – 50000	7	0.38
50001 – 100000	7	0.38
Over 100000	–	–

σ = .370
• = .028

P-64(a)

656

Table 156

Incidence of Debt

	Number	Percent	sp.
Total	1317	100.00	
Yes	838	44.76	.011
No	1459	55.24	.011

p. 44(c)

irrigated. The whole of the land is cultivated every year, the rotation being wheat followed by potatoes, the potato crop being irrigated. The wheat yield is below the average for Syria, amounting to 6 hundredweight per acre, and the potato yield is 5 hundredweight per acre.

However, in spite of the greater intensity of cultivation, the shortage of land means that the majority of the peasants are not able to attain an adequate standard of living, measured in terms of a few essential commodities: 10 kilogrammes of wheat and 4 kilogrammes of meat per head per month, 100 kilogrammes of olive oil per annum, and 5 tins of kerosene. To attain this standard a family must own 3 hectares of land, and as only the rich peasants and a few of the medium peasants own so much, the majority of the medium peasants and the poor landless peasants do not achieve it. The majority of these supplement their income by remittances from their emigrant relations abroad. Those who have no income from abroad leave the village to work as unskilled workers or servants in the towns.

In this village, therefore, the cause of poverty is the shortage of land, since the land is much more equally distributed than in Syria and the system fairly intensive. Living conditions are far better than in Syria: the majority inhabit stone houses with two or more rooms. The richer peasants are also more sophisticated than those of Syria, preferring to gamble their money away in the neighbouring summer resorts rather than spend it on jewellery.

From these three studies three conclusions emerge. The first is that a higher income per acre depends on irrigation, since the net income from irrigated land is two or three times as high as from non-irrigated land.

INCOME PER HECTARE ON IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED LAND (in Syrian Pounds)

	Akraibe		Mishrefe		Ein Sakat
	Non-Irrigated	Irrigated	Non-Irrigated	Irrigated	Irrigated
Gross Income	350	880	408	933	873
Costs	148	447	75	58	438
Rent	—	—	30	304	—
Net Income	202	433	84	571	435

[Ajlun Sa'ab in the north Lebanon -- Analysis]